

posterior lobe finely pubescent; anteriolateral angles of pronotum obtuse and posteriolateral angles of pronotum rounded; scutellum (2.3 mm long) unarmed, triangular, its apex obtuse, finely pilose; hemelytra (13.33 mm long) not reaching the abdominal apex; venation distinct on corium and membrane; the latter strongly rugulose; corium and clavus finely pilose; legs long and slender; fore femora (7.9 mm long) a little incrassate and slightly longer than fore tibiae (7.3 mm long), mid leg the shortest (14.5 mm) and hind leg the longest (22.0 mm), tarsus three segmented, first segment the shortest (0.2 mm) and third segment the longest (0.5 mm long); abdomen elongate; connexivum narrow; segmentation clear, abdomen beneath strongly carinate; apex of parameres visible from the abdominal apex; abdomen finely pilose.

Holotype: male, collected from Courtallam tropical rain forest (8°56' N, 77°16' 30"E)

of Nellai Kattabomman District, Tamil Nadu on 2 May 1988. Coll. J. Antony Pushparaj. Allotype: not collected. Holotype is at present pinned and deposited (N.D. No. 11) at the reduviid collections of Entomology Research Unit, Department of Zoology, St. Xavier's College, Palayankottai, South India.

Etymology: The generic name *Neonagusta* is given because of its close affinities to the genus *Nagusta*. The species is named *bituberculata* because of its bituberculate posterior pronotal lobe.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to the Rev. Fr. S.M. Felix, S.J., Principal and Rev. Fr. Stephen T. de Souza, S.J., Head, Department of Zoology, for facilities and encouragement, and to Department of Environment, Govt. of India, for financial support.

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A NEW *SAGINA* L. (CARYOPHYLLACEAE) FROM NORTH-WEST HIMALAYA¹

R.D. GAUR²
(With a text-figure)

Sagina purii sp. nov.

Sagina saginoides (L.) Karsten affinis, sed differt habitu filiformi musciformi, foliorum vaginis glandularipilosis, noduliferis, floribus parvioribus tetrameris, solitariis, petalis quam sepalis majoribus, seminibus pyramidalibus, cum processibus verrucosis.

A small, erect, filiform, annual herb 5-8 cm high. Stem erect, branched, branches long, spreading. Leaves opposite, decussate, sessile,

glabrous, linear to lanceolate (4-6 mm), both the leaves jointed at the base by a delicate decurrent sheath, which produces glandular knobbed hairs; leaf tip attenuate.

Flowers small, about 2 mm, white, solitary on axillary or terminal stalk, the cylindrical stalk enlarges in fruits up to 15 mm. Sepals 4, free, greenish white, about 1.5 mm, acute. Petals 4, broader than sepals, up to 1.8 mm, white and obtuse. Stamens 4, (rarely 2 or 3), filament long with ditheous anthers. Pollen grains spheroidal (28-32 µm), panporate, pores elliptical (8-10).

Gynoeceum tricarpeal, syncarpous, superior and unilocular urn-shaped ovary with

¹Accepted October 1991

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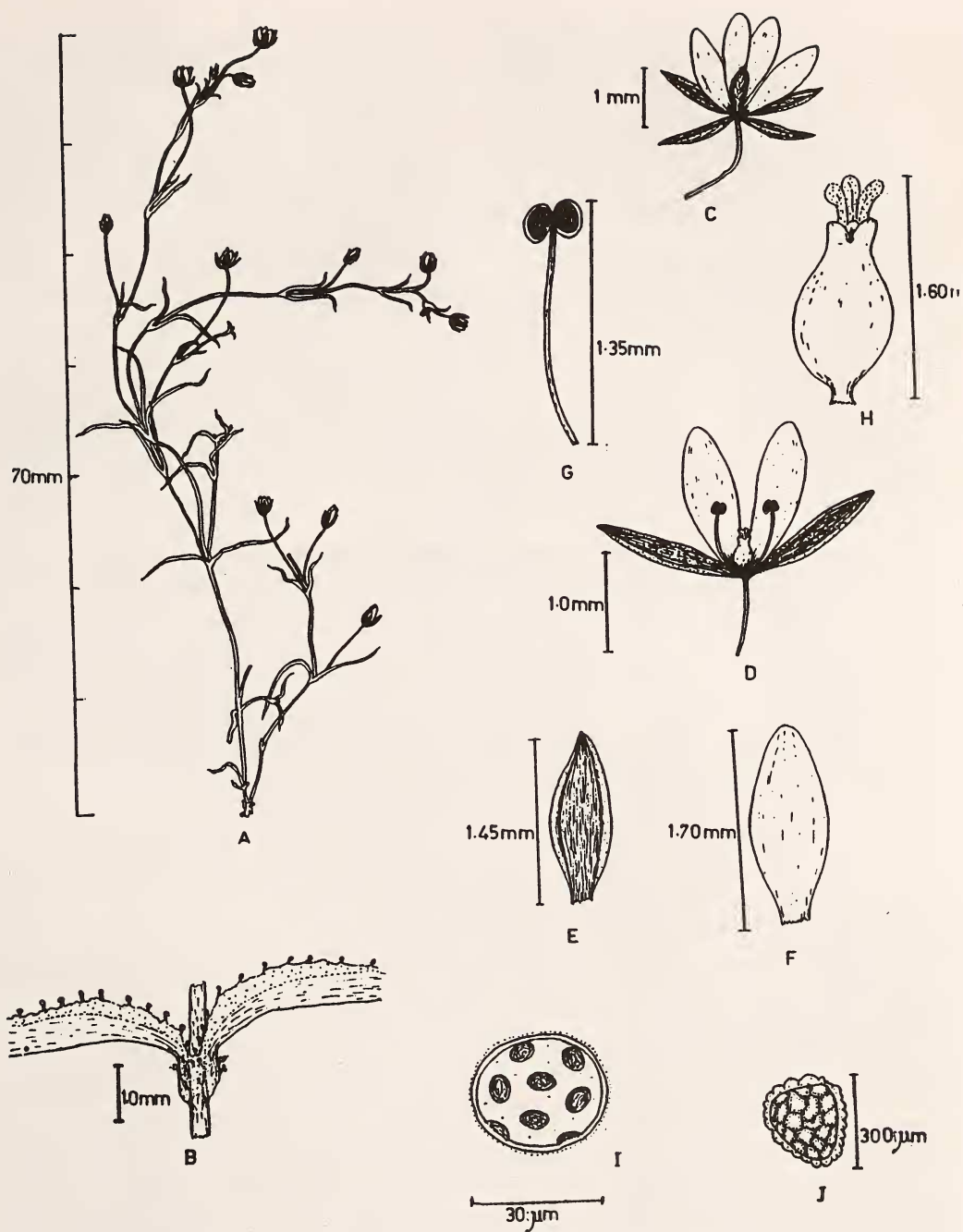


Fig. 1. *Sagina purii* sp. nov.

A. Habit, B. Leaf with leaf sheath and knobbed hairs, C. Flower, D. L.S. flower, E. Sepal, F. Petal, G. Stamen, H. Gynoeceum, I. Pollen grain, J. Seed.

several ovules in free central placentation, terminating into 3 feebly distinct styles. Fruit capsule with persistent sepals bearing several seeds; seeds minute (275-325 μm), pyramidal, seed wall protrudes warty processes. Embryo curved (Fig. 1A-J). The specimens are deposited at Garhwal University Herbarium, Srinagar (GUH).

Flowers and Fruits: March-May.

Holotype: 12807A GUH, R.D. Gaur, 16 April 1991. Sanana, Almora, Uttar Pradesh, India, 1400 m a.s.l. **Isotype:** GUH 12807B, C, D, E, R.D. Gaur, 16 April 1991. Sanana, Almora, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Distribution and Ecology: Annual herb of open moist agricultural fields, associated with moss and small herbs. The specimens

described were collected from Sanana, Almora district of Uttar Pradesh. The species is named after Professor V. Puri.

Sagina purii sp. nov. is allied to *Sagina saginoides* (L.) Karsten, but can be easily distinguished by its filiform moss-like habit, leaf sheath with knobbed hairs, tetramerous flower, and petals which are larger than the sepals. (c.f. in other tetramerous species petals are either absent or smaller than sepals).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Dr N.C. Majumdar, Ex-Deputy Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta for his expert comments and Latin diagnosis of the taxon.

A NEW INOPEPLID SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: CUCUJOIDEA) FROM PATKOI HILL RANGE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH¹

T.K. PAL²

(With two text-figures)

A new Inopeplid species, *Inopeplus patkoicus* sp. nov. is described from the Patkoi hill range of Arunachal Pradesh, bringing the total number of Indian species of the genus to 10. A key to the Indian species of *Inopeplus* is included.

INTRODUCTION

Inopeplidae is a small, predominantly tropical family of cucujoid beetles. Subsequent to Crowson's (1955) recognition of the group as a distinct family, Sengupata, Pal and Mukhopadhyay (1977), Pal and Dutta (1982) and Pal (in press) described six species bringing the Indian species of the family to nine, recorded mostly from subtropical forest zones and tropical foot hills of Himalaya as well as from peninsular and insular parts of India. Pal (loc. cit.) recorded six species of this family from Arunachal Pradesh, collected from the Himalayan part of India's easternmost state.

Recently during field work in the Patkoi hill range of Arunachal Pradesh, the beetles of this family were noticed in woodlands near the Pangsau Pass, very close to the Burmese border. This reveals the possibility of occurrence of this primarily wood-inhabiting form in similar contiguous forest areas of the neighbouring country. This region is a component of the Assam-Burma Geological province which was a part of the Tethys sea in the Archean period. Repeated orogenic activity till early Pleistocene raised the upland to its present status (Singh 1989). The *Inopeplus* material, under study, is strikingly different from all known Indian species.

Inopeplus patkoicus sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 2)

General appearance (Fig. 1) elongated, flattened, shiny, blackish, elytra with pale

¹ Accepted October 1991

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